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To-Night's Weather—SNOW; WARMER.

To-Morrow's Weather—SNOW; WARMER.

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FINAL
EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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THUGS KILL CASHIER, FLEE WITH BANK'S \$95,000

FIRE IN BROOKLYN TENEMENT KILLS WOMAN AND A BABY; 2 OVERCOME; 10 RESCUED

Eight Children and Their Parents Carried Down Ladders by Firemen.

STAIRWAYS CUT OFF.

Victims, Smothered by Gas and Smoke, Are Found Dead in Their Beds.

Mrs. Emma Arundell and an orphan baby, George Obermeyer, a year and a half old, were smothered to death by gas and smoke this morning on the fourth floor of the apartment house at No. 63 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, in a fire which, though it burned for only an hour, required all the skill of the firemen to rescue other occupants of that floor. They rescued ten by carrying them down scaling ladders to the floor below, whence they were passed from fireman to fireman down a tall scaling ladder.

Two members of the Arundell family got down the fire escape in the rear, but were so affected by smoke and gas that they had to be treated by an ambulance surgeon.

The fire, which blazed through the roof within a short time after it was discovered, set about several rooms, one of them that twenty-five firemen had been overcome. This, reaching Police Headquarters, caused a call for three pullmotors from the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and ambulances from Beth Moses and Bushwick Hospitals. But none of the firemen fighting the blaze was in any way injured or affected.

Although the cause of the fire has not been determined, it is known to have started on the fourth floor and was discovered by Patrolman John Dunn of the 104th Avenue Station. His alarm brought Acting Chief Kane with the fire apparatus and the first thing the firemen did was to raise a 35-foot extension ladder to the third floor. Then firemen Halsey, Carlwright, Frank and Edward Alwell and Vernore went up to the fourth on scaling ladders. There, on the floor of an apartment, they found Mrs. Arundell and the baby dead.

In an adjoining apartment on the same floor they found the family of Samuel and Mary Selloppi and their eight children, the latter ranging from twenty to four years. Smoke filled the entire top floor of the house, and as the flames had now cut off the stairway the firemen brought the Selloppi family out by the window, carrying them down on the scaling ladders to the extension ladder on the floor below. The Selloppi children were: Benjamin, Angelina, Adolph, Rose, Minnie, John Victor and Paul. None of these was much affected by smoke or gas.

The two tenants of the Arundell apartment who were slightly overcome and who managed to get to safety down the rear fire escape soon after the blaze started were Alfred Obermeyer and Mrs. M. Randall, daughter of Mrs. Arundell. Dr. Weitzman, of Beth Moses Hospital, treated them, but it was not necessary to take them to the hospital.

There were six families living in the house on the three upper floors. The street floor was occupied by the stationery store of Max Meyers, who with his wife Rose lived in rooms in the rear, and the barber shop of Charles Dileo. The latter lived with his wife and their three children on the second floor. Their next-door neighbors were Abraham Nebolsky, his wife and two children. On the third floor were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goldberg and their three children and Mrs. Margaret Anchor, a widow, with her two children. Those living on the street and second floors got to the street without difficulty. Those on the third floor fled from the burning building by way of the fire escapes.

The damage caused by the fire was estimated at \$5,000. The Reid Avenue trolley line was tied up half an hour.

FLORENCE BURNS TRIES TO SHOOT DETECTIVE IN RAID

But He Uses Stout Woman as Shield and Arrests Ali in Apartment.

A heavily-built woman is all that saved Detective Drake of Inspector Coleman's staff from being shot to death by Florence Burns, whose criminal record began with a charge of homicide when Walter Brooks was murdered in 1902.

Drake had sent his partner, Sheridan, to get a policeman after a raid in a flat on No. 257 East 31st Street, when Miss Burns drew a revolver from a bag, ordered three other women to get dressed and "beat it," and said to Drake:

"Go on and get dressed, I've got him covered."

When another woman, who gave her name as Jane Doe, No. 209 East 31st Street, said: "My God! don't kill him. He's a cop and we'll get into an awful scrape," Miss Burns replied: "Go on and get dressed, I've got him covered."

The first woman who attempted to pass the door at which Drake stood with his arms outstretched was stout. Taking advantage of this screen, Drake grabbed his gun, covered Miss Burns and advanced behind the other woman toward the center of the room.

"Come on, you coward, from behind that woman," Miss Burns taunted him. "Get her out of the way and it will be you or me."

Then Drake pushed the other woman, Hattie Martin, thirty-five, No. 124 West 58th Street, (who was also arrested) and Frank Fontana, a bootblack, who lives in the apartment.

In Yorkville Court to-day, Miss Burns said she tried to escape because she knew her record was against her. Magistrate Silbermann held her in \$500 bail on a charge of felonious assault, and \$1,000 bail for violating the Sullivan act.

She and the other women will be arraigned on another charge in the Women's Court. Fontana was held in \$500 bail charged with vagrancy. He and Miss Burns will be examined Monday.

Miss Burns was discharged before the Brooks case went to the jury in 1902. In 1910 she was sentenced by Judge Crane to from seven to fourteen years in Auburn for extortion. She gave her name as Florence Wilder. In 1918, as Florence Wallace, she was held on a serious charge, but there is no disposition of the case on the police records. The same is true of her arrest as Florence Ponday for intoxication in 1919.

BROKEN NECK HEALING, HIS CAST IS TAKEN OFF
Fellow students, alumni of Syracuse and neighbors from Hartford gathered around the plaster Paris cast removed from the neck and head of Harry Herbert to-day and cheered it and sang to it just as it had been the football in a last-second winning touchdown. The mold which had rested twelve weeks on the shoulders of the Syracuse quarterback whose neck was broken in the Colgate game on Nov. 12 was removed at the Mount Sinai Hospital to-day by Dr. Charles A. Elberg.

When the surgeon saw that a superficial examination indicated perfect healing of the fracture he said it was the most remarkable improvement he had ever known. Herbert will be X-rayed later to-day to determine accurately the condition of the bones. In the meantime Herbert will put away at a brand new meerschaum supplied with a humidor of tobacco presented by fellow patients.

HYLAN WANTS CITY TO RISE, MARCH ON ALBANY IN ANGER

Startles Board of Estimate With Plan for Action on Bus Lines.

BELABORS THE PRESS.

Says People Should Pour Out as on Armistice Day, and Make Demands.

Mayor Hyman startled the members of the Board of Estimate and a large audience in the Council Chamber in City Hall to-day when he said he wished the people of this city would rise as they did on Armistice Day and march to Albany to demand their rights.

The Mayor's declaration was made while the board was considering a report of Plant and Structures Commission. When on the city's \$25,000,000 bus plan.

"I wish the people of this city," the Mayor cried, "would get out of their homes and offices as they did on Armistice Day a few years ago."

"I wish they would organize and march on Albany, but with a plan to take the city."

"If they would do this," he said, "they would be playing some real game, we would get through the necessary legislation."

"If Guggenheim, Untermyer & Marshall had not enjoined us, we would now be having healthy, well-entitled and decent bus operation in this city. The controlled press, or as some people call it, 'the kept press,' makes a lot noise whenever a bus collision or accident occurs, but they do not headline a street car accident."

"If you are alive ten years from now you won't see a single elevated structure in this city."

The Board instructed Corporation Counsel O'Brien to introduce in Albany next Monday a bill authorizing bus operation by the city and an appropriation of \$25,000,000 for its installation.

ULSTER ACCEPTS NEW GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH IRELAND.

Sir James Craig Declares the North Has Recognized the Collins Regime.

BELFAST, Jan. 27.—Ulster has recognized the Southern Provisional Government, which will become the Irish Free State, Sir James Craig, Northern Premier, declared in a speech here to-day. Michael Collins, as head of the South Irish Government, has similarly recognized the Ulster Government, he said.

FORESWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO IRISH FREE STATE

Naturalization Oath Changed for Two Chicago Applicants.
CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The naturalization oath was changed to-day when Bridget Walsh and John Ferguson appeared before Judge Kavanagh for final papers. They forswore allegiance to "George V., King of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Irish Free State."

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ROB BANK, KILL CASHIER, BATTLE WITH 100 POLICE

Thugs Escape From Besieged House in Pittsburgh While Crowd Watches Fight.

LOOT TOTALS \$95,000.

Assistant Cashier Shot and Clerks Locked in Vault by Daring Band.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27.—More than a hundred police in a score of automobiles are in pursuit this afternoon of five thugs who in the morning held up the First National Bank of Crafton, a suburb, killed Harold Moss, the assistant cashier, escaped with \$95,000, fought a running battle with pursuing detectives and then stood off a strong force that had them surrounded in a house in this city until they escaped again.

Soon after noon the police reported that two men and a woman found near the house had been taken and were being detained for examination.

The thugs entered the bank forty-five minutes after it was opened for business. They immediately opened fire in Jesse James fashion, shooting and mortally wounding Moss when he reached for his revolver. Five other bank employees were rounded up and driven into the vault.

Then they hastily caught up money lying on counters and tables, ran to their waiting automobile and fled in the direction of the north side.

Within an hour after the robbery a party of city detectives on their way to the bank met an automobile filled with men on the north side. The order to stop was answered by a fusillade of shots, and the car kept going.

The detectives lost a little time in turning, but soon overtook the robbers, who abandoned their car and scattered.

While some of the officers followed the fleeing robbers, who were answering their firing shot for shot, others took charge of the car and found what they believed to be all of the loot stolen from the bank.

Meantime, the thugs had run through the buildings facing the street, and out of the back doors into byways and alleys. They were closely followed by the police, now reinforced by all the available forces on the north side and motorcycle men from the downtown district, that they took refuge in a house on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Stationing themselves at advantageous locations, they opened fire on the police, who prepared to rush the building.

A great crowd, attracted by the firing, gathered in the vicinity and watched the battle.

After an exchange of shots between the fugitives in the house and police in the street, the police broke the house slackened and finally ceased. The suspicion grew that the robbers had escaped and made their way through the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad nearby. A cordon of police was thrown around the entire section by George McDaniel, District Director of Public Safety, who with Police Superintendent John C. Calhoun took command of the policemen who had been ordered from their beats in all parts of the city.

Pursuit was then taken up on a tip that the robbers had fled out the Brighton road in another automobile. The automobile used in the robbery was taken to Central Police Station, where it was found that the rear had been riddled with bullets. It contained two pistols of heavy calibre.

N. B. Johnson, teller of the bank, announced that the party had revealed the theft of \$95,000 in Liberty Bonds, a registry list and \$15,000 in cash.

Detectives announced that the thugs were on the car and that the house were stolen several days ago from a North Side business concern.

AUTOMOBILE CLERK ROBBED OF \$180,000

Two Men Hold Up Clerk Motor Company Offices in West End and Get Away.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Jan. 27.—The Girault Motor Company of this city was robbed of \$180,000 in bonds and commercial paper early to-day by two men who held up the clerk, according to a report to the police.

TUGS "ROPE" WILD SHIP HEADING TO RAM N. Y. ON NOSE

"Sioux" Runs Away and Small Battery Craft Flee, Turn and Round Her Up.

The steering gear of the steamship Sioux, of the New York and Porto Rico Line, failed her this afternoon as she was passing the Battery on her way to Buttermilk Channel and her pier in South Brooklyn and for a time she was a runaway. Once she turned almost about and drove at good speed directly for the Battery wall.

Tied up along the wall were more than a dozen tugs, and their skippers saw that if the Sioux didn't check her speed or alter her direction she would crash in among them. So, while they were casting off and scuttling away to safety like a brood of frightened chickens, they set up a loud-bleating with their whistles which brought a crowd to the Battery.

The commander of the Sioux had his engines going full speed astern by this time, but it was clear his vessel was unmanageable. As soon as the tugs were clear of themselves and the path of the vessel, they started for her. Seven ran alongside and lines were thrown aboard them from the Sioux and then all hands started pulling back.

It was when the Sioux was only about fifty feet from the wall that the tugs made fast and she was within ten feet of the wall when they stopped her. After that, they turned her about and escorted her to her South Brooklyn berth.

The Sioux had been unloading sugar at Yonkers and came down the Hudson on a swift run, and she was more speed than her suddenly disabled steering gear and engines could manage.

Sea-Going Taxi Sails Again With Woman at Helm

Whatever Miss Muir Directs, the Alfonso XII. Does—Now Going to Spain.

The Alfonso XII, of the Royal Spanish Mail Line, under the indirect command of Miss Isabella Muir, who has been using it as a sea-going taxi-cab, sailed for Spain to-day from Pier No. 8, East River, where Miss Muir "told the chauffeur to wait!"

Three days ago while she took a look at Broadway.

She is the daughter of P. G. Muir, an English shipbuilder, who is now building cruisers for the Spanish Navy and four big vessels for the life which is supposed to account for the fact that his spirited daughter is able to do what she pleases with the ship.

The young woman boarded at Havana and the plan was to go at once to Spain, but suddenly she remembered something and went to Capt. Ramon Alvarez.

"Stop at New York, please," she directed.

The Captain bowed and hurried away to the wireless room, where he communicated with the New York office, asking whether he should do as Miss Muir said or keep on running his ship as usual. He was told, of course, to come to New York. As an additional reason for doing so—if any additional reason had been necessary—it was pointed out that there were some passengers waiting here for a ship.

So Miss Muir disembarked three days ago and has seen 250 miles of New York streets. She said before sailing that she had seen practically all there was to see—excepting Prohibition.

Price: Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pigs—Madison Square Garden, day and evening.—Advt.

THUGS ROB BORDEN OFFICE AS PAY DAY GROUP LOOKS ON

Flee in Unnumbered Taxi With \$4,500—Ex-Employee Sought.

TOOK FOOLHARDY RISK.

Make Clean Getaway Before Men in Street Learn of Crime.

With five men waiting to draw their pay and two clerks standing by, two men held up John Evans, paymaster of the Borden Milk Company station at 153d Street, between Alexander and Willis Avenues, at 11:30 o'clock to-day. They obtained \$4,500 and backing out of the place with a warning escaped in a taxicab that bore no number. One of the two is believed to have been an ex-employee of the place.

The milk station office is up one floor over the company's stable. It is reached by stairs which are entered through a door of the street so that any one can go to the office without going into the stable.

To-day was pay day and as men came in from their routes they turned in the cash they had collected along with their slips and drew the money coming to them. This made it certain the office would at all times have some one in it besides the three employees.

Under the Borden system of paying, the employee goes to a window and receives a slip that contains the money. He signs this and passes it over to the paymaster, who hands out the envelope bearing the employee's name with the amount called for along with any deductions that are to be made.

Five men, drivers, were awaiting their pay when the two men wearing top hats entered. One was rather tall and slim and the other not short, but shorter than the other man. Both appeared to be Italians.

The pair pulled a couple of revolvers and the tall man covering the five men at the window, the other man stepped forward and said:

"Hands up! Line up all you," and with a nod of his head at the two clerks behind the counter added, "Get around here, you two birds," and the two clerks came around and lined up with the five drivers.

There were two young women stenographers, Miss Caroline Brown of No. 444 East 171st Street, and Miss Evelyn Dorf of No. 1225 Boston Road in the office. Miss Brown gave a startled scream. One of the men said:

"Be still, lady, we won't hurt you—just keep quiet!" and Miss Brown promptly faints.

"The short man had been busy at the same time. He had shoved a revolver into the face of Evans, the paymaster, ordered him to put up his hands and told him to be quick about it. Evans did as he was told and the short man knowing exactly what he wanted, picked out the envelope containing the cash for the employees.

The pair then backed out. There were several drivers on the sidewalk when they came down stairs and jumped into the cab, the engine of which was running. They were several blocks away before the alarm was given. The cab turned into Willis Avenue and is believed to have taken the Willis Avenue Bridge to Harlem.

MRS. ROSIER HELD BY CORONER'S JURY

Bail Denied to Widow Accused of Slaying Husband and Stenographer.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Catherine Rosier, charged with slaying her husband, Oscar Rosier, head of an advertising agency, and his stenographer, Mildred Geraldine Reckitt, was held without bail by a Coroner's Jury to-day to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Clad in deep mourning and clasping her three-month-old baby, Richard, to her breast, she followed the testimony with an occasional show of emotion.

Witnesses testified Mrs. Rosier admitted the shooting, running along the second floor of the office building screaming, "I did it. I had to do it. I'm jealous."

BILLION DOLLAR DEFICIT TO BE RAISED BY TAXES IF NEW BONUS BILL PASSES

Only Presidential Veto Can Save Extra Imposit of \$850,000,000 a Year if Measure Goes Through, as Congress Seems Determined.

Government Will Have Deficit for 1922 and '23 of \$300,000,000 Anyhow, and Relief From Taxation Is Impossible, Mellon Sees.

By David Lawrence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (Copyright, 1922).—The Government of the United States faces the biggest deficit in its history if the soldier bonus bills soon to be passed by Congress are to become law.

The determination of Congressional leaders to pass the bonus is expressed in the face of White House and Treasury Department opposition, so that only a Presidential veto can save the situation.

But the painful facts which now are coming out in connection with the bonus agitation is that the Government will have a deficit for 1922 and 1923 of approximately \$300,000,000 whether there is a bonus or not.

All the hue and cry about economy has only been of avail in preventing the deficit from becoming larger, but the truth is the Congressmen up for re-election next fall will have to choose between the number of votes expected to be gained by passing a bonus bill and the number of votes certain to be lost through the protests of the large army of taxpayers, whose burdens will prove to be as irksome as in the years immediately following the war. The relief from taxation, which it had been confidently hoped might come in the next two years, is vanishing into the air.

Treasury officials make no effort to conceal the truth much, as the members of Congress responsible for the present fiscal situation may be inclined to gloss it over. So long as there were to be no added taxes and it was still possible to pare down expenditures, the Treasury held out hope that the budgets for 1922 and 1923 might be balanced and the deficits wiped out, but, with a big bonus bill staring the Treasury in the face, Secretary Mellon has come out with a statement of the situation which is causing the more thoughtful members of Congress much uneasiness.

HEAVY SHRINKAGE IN RECEIPTS.

For a while—and when President Harding recently submitted the budget to Congress—there was uncertainty whether the deficits would really materialize. Mr. Harding excused the estimated deficit by saying that "such a discrepancy unavoidable when authorizations of expenditure are being enacted during the process of budget closing, but ways are provided for relatively easy adjustment without added taxation."

Now Secretary Mellon discloses the fact that the budget estimates for the year 1922 are "substantially correct," and, while he knows Congress can avoid the deficit if it wishes, he flatly declares \$800,000,000 must be cut out of the intended expenditures in order to balance the budget. On top of that Mr. Mellon confirms what has been rumored for some time, that a heavy shrinkage in tax receipts is imminent and that the estimated deficit may grow still larger when the tax returns are all in. He holds the business depression as partly responsible and insists that under the circumstances new or extraordinary expenditures are not being thought of for a minute.

The \$300,000,000 deficit is made up in this way: The budget deficit for 1922 amounts to \$24,000,000 and for 1923 over \$167,000,000, and these figures make no allowance for the \$50,000,000 requested by the Shipping Board to meet claims, \$7,000,000 relief to Russia, \$5,000,000 to be paid as the first instalment to Colombia for the Roosevelt policy in Panama in 1901, and a possible \$50,000,000 for additional pay to Government employees—a total of \$112,000,000, chiefly for 1923, or an exact total of \$303,000,000.

The best estimates available to the Treasury of the cost of the bonus is approximately three and one-third billion dollars, of which at least \$850,000,000 would fall in the first two years of its operation with varying amounts in the intervening year and an ultimate payment of more than \$2,114,000,000 in the twentieth year.

\$850,000,000 BY DIRECT TAXATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has virtually confirmed the fact that no money can be expected immediately either on interest or principal from the Allies and he insists that if any does come from abroad it must go by law to pay the existing Liberty bondholders. So the \$850,000,000 for the next two years would have to be raised by direct taxation or the Government would face a deficit of more than one billion dollars a year for the next two years.

The Treasury thinks business has been taxed too much for its own good and that a sales tax imposed as an addition to existing taxes would only be passed on to the consumer and increase the cost of living. The